# 

"Say, mister, we're going to take our hands out of the soap suds to ask you something, if you've a minute to spare. Where do you have your laundry washed? Does your laundryman always deliver your bundle on the day promised? Does he finish your laundry with a bright, neat polish that does not collect the dye and dirt from your clothes? Does he guarantee not to fade your colored neglige shirts? Can he wash duck trousers without shrinking them? Is he responsible for all losses by fire or otherwise? Does he use filtered artesian well water? Does he pass your clothes through nine waters? Does he use the very best quality of nonpariel tar soap? If he does not do all of these things he falls short of what the Yale guarantees to do. And there's another point. He may promise to do these things and not do them. What we promise we do. Better try the Yale for a week or so and see how you like us. Drop a postal and our wagons will call."

# THE YALE Steam Laundry

F. H. Walker & Co.,

514 10th Street and 1104 14th Street.

Phone 1092. Plant, 43 G st.

# AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN ASIA.

ockerill in New York Hembl. On my way to Nagasaki I fell in with Isabella Bird Bishop, the famoustraveler, who was a fellow-passenger on Japan's physical exhibits. Mme. Bishop ee times circumnavigated the globe. She is now sixty-four years of age, and for years she has been something of an invalid, but she finds little happiness, she informs me, outside of travel and study. native of Yorkshire, England. Her voice is soft and well marked with the proad dialect of her native district. Her onversation is always instructive, for she s a woman who travels to observe, explore and investigate. She always travels alone, save when a guide or interpreter may be indispensable, and she loves tent life and rugged contact with the varied aspects of strange countries. Mrs. Bishop her first trip abroad in 1855, when she visited Prince Edward's Island and the United States. She wrote a book about s in 1866, and her last visit was made She gave much attention to the Rocky mountains, and subsequently wrote

spent much time in Japan. Her She has spent much time in Japan. Her book on Japan, entitled "Unbeaten Tracks," appeared in 1880. She has seen much of the interior of China, following the great rivers hundreds of miles. Her visit to Persia five years ago and her writings thereon attracted great attention. Her "Among the Thibetans" appeared last year. "Among the Thibetans" appeared last year.
Her favorite field is western Asla. She
spent four months among the nomadic
races of that great and almost unexplored
section of the world, facing many dangers
and narrowly escaping death more than
once. Having devoted herself to hospital
work considerably and having a fair knowledge of surgery and medicine, she frequently resorted to these arts in gratiating herself with savages. One the wild tribes of Asia, she told me, frequently terself with savages. One of gratiating herself with savages. One of the wild tribes of Asia, she told me, in Persia had offered to enrich her if she would settle among them and look after their sick. She is an excellent photographer and she has a collection of the colle rarest pictures in the world. She told me that in interior China she had great difficulty in securing photographs of the natives. They had a belief that in taking ir pictures she gained great power over m and could cause them to wither at

will.

Mme. Bishop told me a story about the Coreans which leads me to believe that they can possibly be regenerated. She says that while in eastern Siberia she found a section of the country, back of Vladisvostock, peopled with Coreans to the number of sixteen thousand. They the number of sixteen thousand. They had migrated thither some years ago, during a famine in northern Corea, and having a famine in northern Corea, and having squatted upon the land, inoffensively and rather pathetically, had been permitted by the Rusians to remain. As the country began filling up with Russian farmers there was some dispute about the land, and the authorities had finally given to each head of a Corean family a deed to forty acres of good tillable land.

With an incentive and something to live for these poor Coreans took on new characteristics. No longer oppressed and rebbed of the little that they could scenmulate they became energetic, frugal and actually ambitious. Mme. Bishop found them cleanly in their homes and premises, Industrious and prosperous. They had industrious and prosperous. They had changed for the better in character, until they were no more like the poverty-stricken, sodden, helpless citizen of Corea than the student of the Hampton Indian School be like the described. is like the degraded Digger of the south is like the degraded Digger of the south-west. She was astonished. She could not believe the Corean capable of such transformation. Her narrative convinced me that there was hope for the degenerate Corean when even Russia could improve his condition and uplift him. Mme. Bishop, however, agrees with most intelligent ob-servers that Japan is better able to es-tablish law and just rule in Corea than any other nation, and she regrets that a any other nation, and she regrets that a people who have done so much for themselves in the past twenty-five years cannot take the distressed Coreans under their

#### JOLLYING A HAUGHTY SOUTHERNER. The Repartee of a Hotel Clerk Silenced an Atlanta Visitor.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Quite funny are some of the experiences narrated by persons returning from the Atlanta exposition. A local newspaper man who got back from the south on Menday tells this one on himself. Upon arriving at Atlanta he chartered a hack, and with that fine scorn of pecuniary considerations characteristic of his profession, ordered the driver to convey him to the "best hotel in town." Entering the really gorgeous caravansary, he dropped his grip before the desk, held a pen poised above the register and inquired:
"What kind of a room can you give me,

and how much? The clerk, a typical southerrer, with sallow complexion, drooping mustache and long goatee, replied in an indifferent sort Well, suh, Ah ken give yo' a fo'th flo'

"Well, suh, Ah ken give yo' a fo'th flo' room foh fo' dollahs a day, suh."
"Fo'th flo', fo' dellahs," repeated the visitor, facetiously mimicking the soft southern accent; "then I presume you can give me a first-floor room for \$1, eh?"
"N-0-0, suh," drawled the haughty Georgian. "Ah kain't give yo' a fust flo' room foh one dollah, suh; but Ah ken give yo' a 100m without any flo' at all foh nothin'.

suh. Jest go down thar to the bahn and Inqui' foh the mewel apahtments." the mewel apahtments.' The Philadelphian made no further at-

tempt to have fun with the natives during his stay in Atlanta.

#### IOWA'S OLD PERSONS.

Twenty-one of Them Who Are Over From the Chicago Record.

There are 508 recode in Iowa who are more than ninety years of age. There are twenty-one who are more than one hundred the steamer through the ever beautiful years old. One person is one hundred and Inland Sea-the finest, I think, of all fifteen years old; two are one hundred and fourteen years old and the remaining eighteen are from one hundred to one hundred and seven. These facts are revealed by the report of the state census department of the office of secretary of state. Below is given the complete list of persons in Iowa who are shown by the official census returns to be more than one hundred years of age:

Christian Conrad, Delaware county, one hundred and fifteen John Williams, Dunlap, aged one hun-Benjamin Votaw, Oskaloosa, aged one undred and fourteen. Lydia Fisher, Dubuque, aged one hundred Votaw, Oskaloosa, aged one

Catharine Barrett, Blackhawk county, one

Latharine Barrett, Blackhawk county, one hundred and six.

James Robinson, Jefferson county, one hundred and six.

Lucy Sykes, Wapello county, aged one hunderd and five.

A. Leeper, Henry county, aged one hundred and five.

Mary Flannery, Independence, Buchanan

A. Leeper, Heary county, aged one nundered and five.

Mary Flannery, Independence, Buchanan county, aged one hundred and four.

Margaret Kelley, Carrol county, aged one hundred and four.

Polly Kizire, Decatur county, aged one hundred and four.

John Montgomery, Pottawattamic county, aged one hundred and four.

Booker Fox, Ottumwa, Wapelle county, aged one hundred and two.

Elizabeth Poulson, Allamakee county, aged one hundred and two.

Mary Dugan, Iowa county, aged one hundred and one.

Jared Ferguson, Decorah, aged one hundred and one. Jared Ferguson, Decorah, aged one hun-

Mary Lianane, Madison county, aged one Nancy Craughan, Monroe county, aged

one hundred. John Bush, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie county, aged one hundred.

Samuel Wiscarver, Grinnell, Poweshiek county, aged one hundred.

Maria Kearney, Franklin county, aged one hundred.
Christian Conrad has been known for many years to ge the oldest resident of the

many years to be the oldest resident of The Record recently printed a sketch state. The Record recently printed a sketch of his life. He was "discovered," so to speak, by Ben. Blanchard, formerly the manager and editor of the Dubuque Times, who visited the old man at his home in Coffin Grove township, Delaware county, six years ago, publishing an extended history of his life, which was republished all county to county. Mr. Blanchard lives in over the country. Mr. Blanchard lives in Des Moines now, and his attention was called to the report of the state census bureau. He declares that he gave the matter a full investigation and is convinced that Conrad is the oldest living person in

Iowa.
John Williams of Dunlap had not reported to the census department before. Ben-jamin Votaw, however, has ample proofs of his one hundred and fourteen years of life. He is a negro; the other two are life. He is a negro; the other two are white men.

Mrs. Fisher is also abundantly able to

Mrs. Fisher is also abundantly able to substantiate her claim to being the oldest woman living in Iowa. The city of Council Bluffs claims two of these centenarians. Polk county, which is the largest county in the state, can claim none of them, but does lay claim to fifteen residents more than ninety years old. Four of these are rinety-six years of age. ninety-six years of age.

#### ART OF BED MAKING. Some Points About Arranging a Place

for Slumber. From the New York Herald. How few persons there are who really

know how to make a bed well. Out of one hundred housemaids, ninetynine will throw the bedclothes down over the foot of the bed, then throw them up again in a few minutes. This should never be permitted. Every article should be taken off and laid separately over a chair, and a strong current of air should be allowed to circulate through the room before the clothes are replaced. The mattress should be turned daily and from end to end, as this insures it being worn more evenly, and they will not sink in the middle, which spoils the looks of any bed, no matter how beautiful its cover.

The new fashion of steel chain springs is

a great improvement over the heavy old style spring, which, when once taken upstyle spring, which, when once taken up-stairs, was bound to remain there a long time. The careful housewife will cover the springs of her bed with linen, so that it may be taken off and washed. This saves the mattress all chance of rust marks from the metal. Clean newspapers will answer the same purpose.

It is only the hardlest sleepers who can

It is only the hardlest sleepers who can enjoy their slumbers when, by a scanty supply of sheet, the blanket scratches face and neck. Narrow bedclothing is even worse, especially where the barbarous custom of sleeping two in a bed holds good. One drags the clothes one way, the other exhausts strength in clinging to them for their life, and neither is compositable. dear life, and neither is comfortable dear life, and neither is comfortable. A simple remedy for this discomfort is to place one blanket lengthwise across the bed. In this way there is a double advantage—less weight on the shoulders and plenty of chance for a firm tucking up. Good housemaids are quite liable, in placing three blankets on a bed, to turn down a great piace giving you given your should a great piace giving you given your should. a great piece, giving you six on your shoul ders and not one sufficiently tucked in

A restless child might be prevented from many a cold if blankets were placed across the bed. It is the careful watch of detail in home life that makes it differ from a hotel, and nothing is more satisfactory than a well-made bed.

## A WEAKNESS OF GENERALS. But It Excites the Envy of Younger

eapolis (Minn.) Times

Great men have their peculiaritiesly accepted as the eccentricities and weaknesses inseparable from genius. One of these peculiarities is the fondness which of the great men have for kissing. Recently a dispatch in the daily press and nounced the fact that Prince Bismarck was enjoying himself at Kissingen, adding that had kissed a young lady. The young lady in question desired, it appears, to kiss his hand, but the man of "blood and iron" was too gallant for that. He seized her and kissed her ruby lips with all the ardor of his seventy-nine years, ending with a good squeeze by way of making the osculation mare impressive more impressive, ne incident is suggestive not only of

The incident is suggestive not only of the fact that pretty girls like to be kissed—provided the other party is a famous man and of discreet age—but the more instructive truth that kissing pretty girls has been a favorite occupation of nearly all great men of mature age, military men being particularly given to it. Gen. Grant was perhaps the notable exception. This recalls an incident which came under the observation of the writer at Galena, Ill., shortly after the close of the war. Gen. Grant had returned on a short visit to his old home. A great crowd was assembled at the railway station to welcome him. As the general alighted from the train, he was greeted by a procession of a dozen or more greeted by a procession of a dozen or more young ladies. As the first blooming miss deliberately and with praiseworthy impartiality kissed every girl in the procession. The general was a modest man, but he was never known to flinch in the face of his duty to his countrymen—or countrywomen. Gen. R. E. Lee, notwithstanding the staid decorum of his ordinary demeanor, was ever ready, it is stated, to face an emergency of this kind. At Lexington, Va., in the closing years of his life, there were gency of this kind. At Lexington, Va., in the closing years of his life, there were many pretty girls and many osculatory encounters, the girls being quite willing to "have it to say" that they had been so distinguished by the great commander. The college boys heard of it with mingled feelings of envy and emulation. To this day, it is said, the visitor at Lexington will be stopped at this or that turn of the road by his guide, with the remark: "Here, in 1960, I saw Gen. Lee kiss Miss So-and-So. They met; they chatted. At parting the drmsel would say, "Why, general, aren't more than the control of public opinion is going to kiss me?" and thereupon the drmsel would say, 'Why, general, aren't you going to kiss me?' and thereupon the you going to kiss me?" and thereupon the general would respond with evident animation." A great number of spots at the scuthern Mecca are decorated with similar legends—so many, in fact, that the tourist is inspired with regrets that he, too, was

not a great general and strategist.

Gen. Sherman's exploits in this attractive field are more winely known. Indeed, they were extended over a wider area and were performed with, perhaps, a trifle less discrimination. At every Grand Army reunion there would be found a number of blooming misses who sented to king the union there would be found a number of thooming misses who aspired to kiss the general. Being a gallant man—every soldier must be gallant—Gen. Sherman respended to the seductive challenges with exemplary alacrity, to the sorrow of young efficers, who thought such sweetness wasted on an old man, and a married man at that. It does seem hard. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who opposed Gen. Sherman on so many fields, was in this line of operations also, a rival worthy of his steel.

many fields, was in this line of operations also, a rival worthy of his steel.

It was not the good fortune of Gen. Johnston to attend Grand Army reunions to any considerable extent, but in his unlimited sphere Gen. Johnston had in his last years a great many confederate admirers of the charming sex, who, with his ready sanction, testified their cordiality in the characteristic and always necessary feminics.

tion, testified their cordiality in the characteristic and always pleasant feminine manner. He was a handsome man, even in extreme old age, so that there was no drawback to chill the fluttering heart of the impulsive feminine patriot.

It must not be assumed that the generals that have been named are the only ones who have had the courage to meet their feminine admirers of the third generation half way. Their name is legion, so far, at least, as appreciation goes. It is noticeable, however, that the girls draw the osculatory line at major generals. They are severe in their requirements, exacting rank, fame and an age few ordinary mortals can attain without falsifying the family records.

The kissing of great generals is to be distributed.

The kissing of great generals is to be distinguished from that of great politicians. President Buchanan, it is true, was a truly fortunate man in this regard, but he was, a President and a bachelor. He was, in fact, wholly outside of the category of ordinary politicians, whose kissing is commonly restricted to children and babies. Such osculation is useful in a comparent Such osculation is useful in a campaign but it is said not to be exhibitanting.

Miss Nightingale's Good Work. From the London News. The now venerable Miss Nightingale whose state of health did not permit her acceptance of the invitation to be present at the dinner to the Balaklava veterans, has devoted much of her time and energy for some years past to the promotion of sanitation in North Bucks, where she has been accustomed to spend much of her later life. She has been the life and soul of a movement for bringing intelligence to bear on the management of the home, and sanitary matters generally, in a district where such a movement was greatly needed. It has been carried on by the technical education committee of the Bucks county council, but Miss Nightingale has been the moving spirit, and very unostentatiously has, in her declining years, been continuing in this way the practical benevolence which so endeared her to all English hearts in the Crimean war. devoted much of her time and energy for some years past to the promotion of sani-tation in North Bucks, where she has been accustomed to spend much of her later life. She has been the life and soul of a move-

# HIGHWAY EXTENSION

Phases of the Law Now Under Discussion. in

CONFLICTING VIEWS TO BE RECONCILED

Puzzles to Be Solved in Any New Legislation.

THE COMMISSIONERS' TASK

From the Financial Review.

The highway extension law is rapidly becoming a Chinese puzzle. The Commis sioners have consumed more than two years in studying its provisions. They have so far proceeded with its administration as to have filed and recorded with the surveyor of the District the finally approved map of street extensions over all that section of the city situate between Rock creek and North Capitol street extended, and between Florida avenue and the Maryland line. It has thereby been made unlawful for owners of land therein to record any subdivision not in conformity with said map, and equally unlawful for any officer of the United States or of the District "to accept, improve, repair or assume any responsibility" in regard to any highway in ich area, whether abandoned, or whether proposed to be laid out or established by any owner, but not in conformity with said recorded map. Within all existing subdivisions in the area included in said map the Commissioners have petitioned for the condemnation of an indefinite area of land, equaling probably several million square feet, and have exhausted the full period of the purlic notice prescribed by the statute Condemnation proceedings as to highways and reservations not within existing subdivisions in the area of such map may be initiated at any time in the mere discre tion of the Commissioners, A speedy ex erc'se of such discretion will become indis pensable in many firstances, unless the public will be content with fragments of streets and avenues, sometimes commenc-ing nowhere, going nowhere, and broken off in the middle here and there by reason of the crossing of non-existing subdivisons. It is currently reported that the plats o

the remaining street extension sections for the residue of the District are in a state of the residue of the District are in a state of great forwardness, and that they could soon be filed for approval and record.

After then, the lapse of more than two years, the administration of this law as amendatory of and supplemental to the prior law of August 27, 1888, has practically suspended "betwixt heaven and earth" the complete rights of ownership in the largest and most such polysics. earth" the complete rights of ownership in the largest and most valuable section of the suburban District. The ability of own-ers therein to sell, or to mortgage, or to construct, or to subdivide are, for the time being, seriously impaired. A similar condi-tion of affairs may at any time be created as to the residue of the suburban District at the will of the Commissioners, by their similar recording of may and resitioning similar recording of maps and petitioning for condemnation.

verdict runs for or against the property. The proceeding is also complete and distinct as to each lot or separate parcel of ground. The owners have come into court, ready and anxious to proceed and to thereby rid their property of the pending cloud. They were brought into court by the District, at whose hands they had a just right to expect prompt action. On the contrary, the District counsel, both general and special, have simply interposed technical plens cial, have simply interposed technical pleas cial, have simply interposed technical plens for delay. The attorney of the United States, present in court and willing to proceed, must forsooth gonout and await a formal notice to come in again. An imaginary army of non-present parties in interest must be specially served with personal rotice to come into court. That will take time. Indeed, if such citation at this point requires personal service by the marshal upon mortagees, infants, femmes coverts, funatics, persons beyond the seas, etc., the general augment greeted by a procession of a dozen or more young ladies. As the first blooming miss grasped the hand of the hero, she held up her ruby lips—the lips of brave and tender girls like this are always ruby—with the firm but inexpressibly sweet compression which every experienced osculator recognizes at a glance as meaning business. The general seemed surprised, flushed slightly, glanced down the line of waiting beauties, drew a long breath, and then, with the resolute look of a man determined to fight it out on that line if it took all summer, he deliberately and with praiseworthy impartiality kissed every girl in the procession.

property interests are taking such course as they are advised by counsel will bes preserve their rights. It is probably cor

lines of thought are being discussed by ou citizens.

1st. Enforce the law precisely as it stands ist. Enforce the law precisely as it stands upon the statute book, promptly and vigorcusly. Abandon all Fablan tactics. Let defects in the law, if any there are, be developed in the orderly cause of the prescribed judicial procedure. When so developed, it will be quite time enough to seek legislative relief. The occasion for it in any considerable way will probably be then dissipated. For illustration, the question of the validity of the provision for assessing benefits will most satisfactorily be ing benefits will most satisfactorily be taken care of by judicial decree, as it was in the Rock Creek Park case, and with no more inconvenient results in the one in the other case.

Put the juries of condemnation in tion. Hurry along to their verdicts. G

tion. Hurry along to their verdicts. Get a move upon the entire proceeding toward relieving our property from the mortmain which has been laid upon it. Proceed with the law in hand, and don't wait for the doubtful and certainly slow possage by Congress of another law, which may easily prove to be even worse than the present law. Under the best law that human ingenuity can frame, individual rights will necessarily be sacrificed and trampled upon, and hence no law which affects private rights in such a sweeping and wholesale

on, and hence no law which affects private rights in such a sweeping and wholesale way will or should escape the test of judicial construction.

Ask Congress immediately for the necessary appropriations. Ask for an elastic appropriation sufficient to pay all verdicts, and so as to pay each verdict as rendered. Such verdicts will be separate as to each lot or parcel. The exact aggregate sum required cannot possibly be calculated until iot or parcel. The exact aggregate sum required cannot possibly be calculated until the last verdict has been entered. In one case the verdict will be speedily rendered, because the owner does not contest. In another the contest will be bitter, every point will be fought out, and final judgment will be postponed for years. There will be many thousands of these condemnation proceed. thousands of these condemnation proceedings, and the final results in each will be strung along at all sorts of dates during a long period of time. Hence, no fixed sum can be now estimated for which will execute the law. An elastic appropriation is indispensable, if the law is to be carried out fairly and justly to all owners affected by its condemnation machinery. That is the more apparent, as the present con-demnation suits are only under the man-datory provisions of the law. The discre-tionary provisions will for many years and from time to time affect other lands. Let from time to time affect other lands. Le the treasurer of the United States be au

essary to take charge of their issue. The treasurer of the United States can do it. He has no judgments to render and no amounts to ascertain. All that is done by the juries of condemnation.

This is the logical and fair way of executing this street extension law. Let us have ao sticking of the ostrich head under a stone and deluding ourselves with the be-

have no sticking of the ostrich head under a stone and deluding ourselves with the belief that the whole of the big bird is hidden. If our citizens on the one hand or Congress on the other hand are unwilling to face the logical consequences of the law, because of the large appropriations probably so carried, then the law should be promptly repealed. Any lesser or partial appropriation would only pay out the early judgments, and leave the later judgments unsatisfied. One set of men would thus be paid and the rest, perhaps, go empty handed. One set of lots scattered here and there would be condemned, and the balance would revert to the owners. A series of fragmentary highways and reservations of fragmentary highways and reservations would thus result, not only without public benefit, but plainly to the great injury of the public interest.

the public interest.

2. Amend the law so as to materially restrict its scope. Limit its operation to the narrow belt immediately surrounding the old city limits, over which the rew Washington has really extended or is liable to extend for many years to come. Possibly extend a few main avenues to the Maryland line so as to over convenient and extend a few main avenues to the Mary-land line, so as to open convenient and modern lines of communication to the ad-jacent country. This is the view favored by many good and wise citizens, who be-lieve there is no sufficient reason to sub-divide into city blocks and lots, and to ex-tend streets and alleys over farms that for half a century to come will grow cabbages. tend streets and alleys over farms that for half a century to come will grow cabbages and pasture cows. Even Major L'Enfant did not lay out the whole District. Gov. Shepherd did not seek to improve it all.

3. Repeal the law. It is idle to say that this does not represent the views of many citizens of good judgment, who maintain that street extensions should be cared for by each annual District appropriation bill. by each annual District appropriation bill. and only as the necessities of each year

arise.
The District Commissioners will have a hard task to reconcile these conflicting views if they undertake any new legislation. Their safety clearly lies in the prompt administration of the existing law, leaving its defects to the test of judicial investigation, and leaving any relief so demonstrated to he prover and necessary to the future. ed to be proper and necessary to the future action of Congress.

#### A GOLD MINING CAMP.

Some Phases of Life Where the Pre-sious Metal is Obtained. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Many years from now, when the Cripple Creek, Col., country has been turned inside out and all this beautiful scenery and this lovely landscape have been concentrated and smelted and treated with acid; in short, when Cripple Creek as a mining camp has seen its day, the railway company can more than recover its original investment by smelting its right of way. As to the streets, they are worth \$10.75 per cubic yard this minute. At one stage of the literary developmen

of the world it was quite popular for writers to describe a place in which residence was particularly desirable as being paved with gold. Of Cripple Creek this is literally true, and yet, so far from being a comfortable place of abode, it may be said dispassionately and without bias or prejudice that a man who lives here is entitled to all he gets. There is no luck too good, no strike too rich for him. Whether it is \$10 or \$10,000,000, it is the person's just due. It is evident that many are willing to undertake a residence here, in view of the yellow possibilities. Ten days ago in the camp of Cripple Creek proper were about 8,000 persons. Now the population will reach 12,000, and in the twenty-five to thirty miles comprehended in the Crip-ple Creek district the number has grown pie Creek district the number has grown in two weeks from 25,000 to fully 35,000. The railway ticket receipts show it. This accession is caused largely by arrivals from the silver camps, which have in a great measure gone out of business, and by the shutting down of the western and scuthwestern gold camps. At many of these work cannot be conducted in the winter, and the miners are here for the winter, and the miners are here for the \$3 which goes with every eight hours of honest effort with pick and drill. The camps are so crowded that hundreds have tq sleep standing. This is no easy task, nor can it be said to be refreshing, but it may be accomplished in three nights' try-ing.

ing.
Rooms at the hotels must be engaged Rooms at the hotels must be engaged two days in advance, and when procured a shotgun guard is necessary to hold the claim. All means of obtaining a place to sleep at Cripple Creek failing, the stranger may go over to Victor, at the other end of the district. One night's experience at the hotel there will satisfy the most enthusiastic and hopeful. The next day, early, the guest registers off and seeks an abandoned prospect hole. abandoned prospect hole

PROFIT IN RUNNING STREET CARS.

System of Controlling the Companies From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The city engineer of Toronto, Ont., E. H. Keating, is authority for the statement that give Tipple and me any. We've had our the street railway company in that place paid \$134,556 to the city under the terms of its franchise, and that since the present organization has been in control \$424,606 have been received all told for the privilege of operating the read. The recent history of street railway matters in Toronto is an integrating about it was cold and put it in the oven to warm it. It was received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life but all of the received in time to save its life and the received in time to save its life and the received in the received all told for the privilege of the received all told for the teresting chapter in municipal government.

Four years ago the city bought all the lines vithin the limits for \$1,453,788, and practically sold out to the present owners after operating the system for a few months. The study for some years past, believes that he ompany received a twenty-year franchise, to be extended to thirty years if authority

for the step could be secured.
Under the terms of this franchise the company pays to the city annually \$800 per mile of single track operated and a percentage of the gross annual receipts, ranging from 8 to 20 per cent, according to the total amount of these receipts. The franchise also contains an unusual number of restrictive clauses. It prohibits the covertion of the clauses. It prohibits the operation of the lines on Sundays until a popular vote has been given favorable to this course, and it restricts the hours of labor to ten. Free transfers are given to all parts of the city. The fare is 5 cents, except from midnight to 5:30 a.m., when it is 10 cents. Workingmen's tickets, good between 5:30 and S. a.m. and 5. tickets, good between 5:30 and 8 a.m. and 5 to 6:30 p.m., are sold at the rate of eight for 25 cents, and six tickets, good any time during the day, are sold for the same sum. There are also school tickets at ten for 25 cents, which are good between S a.m. and

### MR. JEFFERSON'S LIMITATIONS.

It Was Certain That He Could Not Act From the Grand Rapids Herald.

The amusing ignorance of some people, whose lives are spent away from cities, in regard to the duties of an actor can be illustrated by one little incident told by Joseph Jefferson, which occurred while he was living on his plantation in Louisiana.

"I had been out duck shooting," said Mr. Jefferson, "and was being paddled slowly along the bayou in a canoe by my man Fri day, a colored boy about eighteen years old 'Mr. Jos., will you be mad if I ax you some fin?' said John, the colored lad referred to. " 'No. John; what is it?' said I.

'What does you do in a show?' "I told him it would be rather difficult for me to explain what my particular line of business was.
"'Well,' said John, 'does you swallow

"I told him I had no talent in that way. "Well, your son told me that you swal-lowed knives and forks and fire, and de Lord knows what all, and I believe he was just olin' me.' "I agreed with him, saying he was quite

capable of it.
"Well, dere's one thing certain, said John. 'You con't act in the circus.' onn. You con't act in the circus."
"I asked him how he could be certain of that. John burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, almost tipping the canoe over in his violent mirth.
"Oh, no, oh, no, sah! you can't fool me

on dat. I've seen you get on your horse; you ain't no circus rider.'"

#### Before and After. n Brooklyn Life. "For goodness sake, Fannie, how long are

you going to keep me waiting while you fuss ver your hair; we're late now." Fannie (sweetly)-"Not nearly so long dear, as you used to keep other people wait-ing before we were married while you fussed

THINGS HEARD AND SEEN AUSTRIA'S

There is a good story as to how a local accident insurance agent won a reputation in his profession. One night when he was working for another man, before he obtained an agency for himself, he was held up by two robbers. He had \$10 in his pocket, for which he had worked a whole week. This he gave to the robbers, and by the time they had searched him he began to recover his usual composure. When they had completed their investigations, he began a speech, reminding them of the dan-ger attached to their calling, and how very ger-attached to their calling, and how very necessary in such hazardous work for them to have accident insurance policies. He warmed to the theme, and soon had them interested. He had blank applications in his pocket, and they could not excuse themselves with the piea that they had no money, for he had just given them the price of two policies. In a few minutes the trade was concluded, the agent again had his money and the robbers had paid the fee on two accident insurance applications. As this first payment belonged to the solicitor, he was exactly even. This stroke of business won for him his first advancement.

There is a sign on 12th street which

states without explanation or punctuation, "Shoes shined inside." I was passing it, companied by a traveling man, who said: There could be a book written on signs and names. Now that one there; no one wants his shoes shiped inside. There are some peculiar combinations of names and words in signs. I notice that a man named Garden is a gardner here in Washington Cook & Frey used to be in the hotel busi-ness in Nashville, Congressman Steele of cook & Frey used to be in the hotel business in Nashville, Congressman Steele of Indiana formerly had a law partner named Robb at Marion, Ind.; Hoss & Harness are copartners at Kokomo, Ind.; Day & Knight are leading grocers of Keokuk, Iowa; Gander deals in corn at St. Louis, and it is said that I. Ketcham, for many years a leading lawyer of Jacksonville, Ill., had U. Cheatham for a partner, although the latter, since I have known him, has been a farmer in that county, and a client of Judge (Ketcham's, At Paxton, Ill., Alex. Sample has a sign without punctuation which reads, "A Sample Lawyer," while at Mt. Vernon, in the same state, an undertaker named Fly announces his business with a sign reading, "Fly Coffin Shop." Near the Union depot in Kansas City Mis. Murphy has succeeded her deceased husband in the ownership of a saw filing shop, and announces the fact by her sign, "Mrs. Murphy, Saw Dentist."

One of the most scathing criticisms 1 ever heard was at a literary club meeting

ever heard was at a literary club meeting a few nights ago. A young man whose friends refer to him as "a rising author" read one of his stories. It was listened to with great attention by all present, among whom was a lady who is a successful writer. She was asked how she liked the story, to which her reply was: "I have been informed that he is a rising author, and I do not doubt it. If my life is prolonged until he has arisen, I will be glad then to hear his latest story." \* \* \* \* \*

I was amused one day last week. It was

cold and the drizzling rain chilled the pedestrians as they faced the cutting wind. A tramp stopped a gentleman on Pennsyl-"Excuse me, sir," he said; "I have seen bet-

"Excuse me, sir," he said; "I have seen better days. Indeed I have, sir,"
"Well, I don't doubt it," was the cheerful response. "You were certainly alive yesterday. In fact, I hope you will see a better one tomorrow. If you have any suggestions to make about improving the weather, hurry up. If not, you will 'excuse me," and the gentleman passed on, the tramp watching him as far as he could see him, unable to make any response see him, unable to make any response whatever. When he stopped the next man he changed his story and asked for aims in the shortest possible way. \* \* \* \* \*
There was an interesting episode yester.

day in a well-known Washington cafe. The proprietor has a French chef in his employ, and the result is that the menu cards can be guaranteed to puzzle any American. Yesterday two gentlemen sat at a table

one was from the west, and his French education had been neglected. The other had but recently come to Washington from Paris. After reading the menu the westerner said to the waiter: "I can't read French. Bring me a good dinner."

Meanwhile the Frenchman was twice to read French. Bring me a good dinner."
Meanwhile the Frenchman was trying to
figure out the words. "Pardon, monseer,"
he said. "eet ees not ze Francals. Eet ees
not ze Eenglish. I know not what eet ees.
Zere ees ze soup. Zat ees French for ze
rat. I want not ze rat soup. Eet ees hor-

rat. I want not he late soop.

The proprietor heard it, and upon investigation found that his guest was correct.

There will now be a new French chef, who understands the French language.

Tommy is a five-year-old boy. He has a dog Tipple. A few days ago his mother sent him after a bucket of milk, and upon his return he said: "Mamma, you needn't "Well, you and Tippie can have rescued in time to save its life, but all of its feathers came out Now Tomi no hair and his pigeon has no feathers.

M. E. Young, who has made electricity a has finally discovered a small and inexpensive dynamo and means of generating power that will work a genuine revolution. The first use to which he intends its application is for lanterns. A man can carry one of these lanterns in his hand or it can be fastened to his coat lapel, throwing a stream of light in front that will enable him to walk with perfect safety on the darkest nights. While somewhat more expens've than the ordinary oil lantern, thes portable electric lights will be chean enoug

\* \* \* \* \*

The friends of an artist whose reputation is national are having a good deal of fur at his expense. A stranger in Washington recently built a house, and inquiring of friend for a good painter was directed to the artist. "You are a painter, I believe, " said the

gentleman, entering the studio.
"Yes, sir"

"Well, I want you to come out to my house and figure on some work,", said the caller. caller.
"Yes, but you are mistaken. I am not that kind of a painter."
"Oh, I guess you will do. You was recommended to me." and the man was gone before the estonished artist could

make any reply. He did not go, but som of his friends heard of it, and are not dis posed to let him forget it.

Mr. H. is the coroner in a thriving town not a thousand miles from Washington, and he frequently runs in to put in a day with his friends at the capital. Saturday night he dropped in at an uptown cafe, and in a private room found a couple of friends seated at a small table.
"Join us in a glass of claret," said one of

"Claret is not just the drink for my bus iness," replied H.

"How's that?" asked his friend.

"Nobody in it!" said H.

He got whisky. \* \* \* \* \*

Jimmy is clerk in a store up 7th street.

and his best girl lives in Brooklyn. That is, he had a best girl living in that city, but he hasn't heard from her since July and he mourns. The girl's mother was an invalid, and in

May last, by advice of her doctor, had gone to North Carolina. Late in July she died, but Jimmy didn't know of it, and the first week in August he had written his sweetheart a long, loving letter, closing with:

"Your poor, dear mother must be suffering terribly with the heat down where she is now." And Jimmy wonders why his girl doesn't

the Sabbath holy?"

The Small Girl's Definition. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher-"And what is meant by keeping

the Sabbath holy?

Ethel—"It means—it means to think of something you would like to do, oh, ever so much, and then not doing it 'cause it's Sunders."

Francis Joseph, One of the Crowned

Heads, a Great, Good Man.

Takes Particular Pleasure in Honoring Others.

His Royal Words in Decorating a Favorite.

Among all the crowned heads of Europe, not even excepting England's queen, no one has a warmer place in the hearts of the people than Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. A thorough gentleman, one of God's noblemen, who, whatever he may think as to the divine right of kings, is himself, first of all, and above all a man, with all the principles, all the virtues of manhood. He is never so much at home, never so completely satisfied as when participating in some fete or festival of his subjects, or else distributing royal favors.

It would be impossible to find a ruler more thoroughly patriotic, more perfectly alive to and anxious for the public weal, or one who is more of a patron of science, education and the arts. Some idea of his generous interest

as well as of his profound knowl-

edge in this respect, for, in the dis-

tribution of royal favors, the emperor of Austria does nothing by proxy, was recently afforded, when in consideration of the benefits derived by himself personally, and in the imperial household from the use of the GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, he decorated JOHANN HOFF with

the Cross and Crown of Merit.

The precise words of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria on conferring the royal favor were as fol-lows: "It affords me great pleasure to decorate you with the Cross of Merit with the Crown." Ask for the GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

Avoid substitutes.

### A CURIOUS INDIAN CUSTOM.

What is Meant by "Smoking Horses From the Philadelphia Times.

A curious method of obtaining horses racticed by some of the Indian tribes. It is called on the plains "smoking horses." If a tribe decides to send out a war party, the first thing to be thought of is whether there are enough horses at hand to mount the warriors. If, as is often the case, the horses of the tribe have been stolen by other Indians, they decide to "smoke" er ough horses for present needs and to steal a supply from their enemies at the first op

dispatched to the nearest friendly tribe with dispatched to the nearest friendly tribe with the message that on a certain day they will be visited by a number of young men, form-ing a war party from his tribe, who require forses. On the appointed day the warriors appear, stripped to the waist. They march cilently to the village of their friends, seat themselves in a circle, light their pipes and begin to smoke, at the same time making their wishes known in a sort of droning chant.

chant. Presently there is seen, far out on the plain, a band of horsemen riding gayly caparisoned steeds fully equipped for war. These horsemen dash up to the village and wheel about the band of beggars sitting on the ground, in circles which constantly grow waller until at last they are accessed. smailer, until at last they are as close as they can get to the smokers without riding over them. Then each rider selects the man to whom he intends to present his pony, ard, as he rides around, singing and yeiling, he lashes the bare back of the man he has selected with the heavy rawhide whip until the blood is seen to trickle down. If one of the smokers should flinch under the blow

the smokers should filinch under the blows, he would not get his horse, but would be sent home on foot and in disgrace.

At last, when the horsemen think their friends have been made to pay enough in suffering for their ponies, each dismounts, places the bridle in the hand of the smoker

ne has selected, and at the same time hands he has selected, and at the same time hands him the whip, saying:

"Here, beggar, is a pony for you to ride, for which I have left my mark."

After all the ponies have been presented the "beggars" are invited to a grand feast, during which they are treated with every consideration by their hosts, who also load them with food sufficient for their homeward journey. The braves depart with full stomachs and smarting backs, but happy in the possession of their ponies and in antici-pation of the time when their friends shall be in distress and shall come to smoke horses with them.

SPIDER SILK.

Nearly Two Centuries Since Attempts Were Made to Utilize It. From the Philadelphia Times. It was reported some time ago hat at a hall in South America the mistress of the

louse wore a dress made of spider silk. It is nearly two centuries since a French scientist made the first attempt to utilize this silk. A certain Monsieur Bon sent to the Academy of Sciences some mittens and socks of spider silk, and Reaumur was requested to examine these articles and make quested to examine these articles and make a report. There was no disputing the fact that the articles were genuine, but Reaumur showed conclusively that "the game was not worth the candle."

It took ninety spider threads to equal in strength one silk thread, and 180 to make a thread strong enough for sewing purposes. Moreover, it took twice as many spiders to produce a given quantity of silk. And to

produce a given quantity of silk. And to produce one pound of silk 28,000 cocoons would have been required. Reaumur recommended that spiders in

warmer countries could be experimented on. This suggestion was carried out by the Abbe de Termeyer, in Brazil; he pursued his object for thirty-four years, but with

his object for thirty-four years, but with very poor results.

A few years ago an English manufacturer obtained some large tropical spiders, and kept them in a room heated to a temperature of 60 degrees; into this room he caused to slowly evaporate a liquid composed of chloroform, ether and alcohol. The result was far more favorable than that hitherto obtained, but as the cost of the silk was nearly \$1.50 per pound, it cannot be said nearly \$150 per pound, it cannot be said that a spider silk dress is within the reach

Stories of the Stage From A. Chevaller's Memoirs,

I will call him Brown-a great transport tine favorite, who sought fresh woods and pasture new in a West End theater. The night he parted from his old associates a call was posted on the notice board for the entire company to attend rehearsal the fol-lowing morning. Next day the actors met, and forming a circle round the center of the stage, they all knelt down and respect-fully kissed the hallowed spot. No one had ever been able to get near it during

Brown's engagement! The following anecdote has, we believe, seen published before, but it may bear Encouraging—During my engagement at the old Court Theater, a budding dramatist submitted to the late John Clayton a very, very bad play for persual.

very bad play for persual. Clayton read, and returned it, with the following charcteristic letter:

"My dear sir—
"I have read your play—
"Oh, my dear sir.
"Yours truly,
"JOHN CLAYTON."